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A
SYLLABUS

TO A

COURSE

OF

PHARMACY.

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SYLLABUS OF PHARMACY.

OF THE
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

THE INTRODUCTION.

The study of Pharmacy is a branch of the medical sciences, and is one of the most important and useful of the professions. It is a science which is constantly advancing, and which is becoming more and more important in the treatment of disease. The student of Pharmacy should be prepared to study the principles of the science, and to apply them to the practice of the profession. The following syllabus is intended to give a general outline of the subjects which should be studied by the student of Pharmacy.



SYLLABUS

T O A

Course of PHARMACY.

The INTRODUCTION.



WHAT have been the particular occasions of so many abuses and corruptions in PHARMACY of late years, is not of so much moment to enquire into, as to obviate the mischiefs arising therefrom, and preventing them for the future. That undertaking, of which this is intended to give a short account, hath, by some been judged, part of the means necessary thereunto; and it is hoped that all who expect their account in a faithful Preparation and Dispensation of Medicines, will equally encourage such performances, with those whom it is more nearly intended to serve; for it is certainly as much an advantage

to an Apothecary to be found upright and knowing in his Business, as to a Physician in being able to distinguish when he is so. What opportunities have been wanting to this purpose, in the usual way of education, are now proposed to be supplied. Wherefore it may not be improper previously to explain what can be done in such a course as this; that it may be the better known what to expect from it.

ALL the Medicinal Simples may be distinguished, into classes, according to their textures and vertues; and what concerns their productions, goodness, sophistications, and the like, may be taught; but a sufficient knowledge to distinguish all in either of those circumstances, is not to be expected but from frequent recourse to Physick-Gardens, Botanick-Lectures, the Shops, or Collections of proper specimens.

IN such a Course the whole theory of both the pharmacies may be so far taught, as to enable a person to direct the preparation or composition of any parts of the *Materia Medica* to all possible advantages of neatness and efficacy; but it cannot be expected to shew the minute circumstances of working, which are committed by direction to a common operator; as reducing things to powder; beating conserves to a sufficient fineness, or any materials into a mass for Pills; boiling Syrups, Plasters, or Extracts to a consistence, and the like, it being easy and sufficient to shew in a few examples, made by such means, whether they are duly ordered or not.

SUCH Processes, Dispensations, and Mixtures, as have something in them essential to a right knowledge of the Medicine, when made, ought to be shewn; but where Description only will fully answer that purpose, such trouble is presumed needless.

Thus

Thus every Process in the chymical Pharmacy, which makes various changes in the materials, exhibiting such appearances as are necessary to the goodness of the medicine, and cannot be learned by description, is of use to see; but neither is it needful to repeat the same Processes, tho' with other materials, where the same things of moment recur; or to give any one, which can be described, and the proofs of a due conformity thereunto known, by some marks upon the medicine when made.

As Dispensations of Compounds can be of no other use than to learn that management of their respective Ingredients, which is previously necessary to their mixtures, and That only serviceable in teaching how materials of different textures are to be brought together; if all relating thereunto can be shewn in a few instances, it would be superfluous to require more: and wheresoever all the necessary requisites to a true composition, as far as they are capable of being known, can be taught from Examples of Medicines already made, that alone is presumed sufficient; it being impossible by any means to know in the greater Compositions, whether all the ingredients are put in as directed, unless seen every time: And in the compound waters particularly nothing can be learned but from their strength and flavours, there being no circumstance in their dispensations, or drawing over, assisting to teach any thing of their goodness.

Not only rules for composition in general, but what concerns all the particular forms both officinal and extemporaneous may be fully laid down, and examples given under every one to shew what is peculiar thereunto; but, as for reasons already given, it is not necessary to make up every officinal medicine, so neither is it practicable or needful to give more than one or two instances under every extemporaneous form, in the most common intentions;

it being endless to make up every prescription that may be devised.

MANY useful observations relating to prescription, in common practice, as it may be influenced by particular intentions of cure, conveniencies of taking and the like, may also be occasionally made through the whole, so far as concerns the manner of preparation, forms, or times of repetition, but directions to the things themselves in particular cases cannot be expected.

THE manner of counterfeiting or adulterating any medicines is likewise proposed to be shewn thro' the whole, and ways taught for detecting them, as far as that can upon information be known; as also which of the officinals are most common to be met with in the shops, and which are but seldom or never made; but it is not engaged hereby to discover all the frauds that may be in practice; or to be exact in those other particulars.

THUS much hath been thought fit to say by way of Introduction, that it may the better be understood, what is, and what is not to be expected, from the Course here undertaken; and for a yet more particular satisfaction of what is therein to be done, it hath been judged convenient to give the following Abstract.



LECTURE I.



THE *medicinal Simples* reduced into classes, corresponding in some general properties, whereby they require different management; and wherein their preparations are likewise to be varied according to the intentions of cure.

A FURTHER division of them into *Alterants* and *Catharticks*, as those terms are generally understood. The *Alterants* into *Odorata* and *Inodorata*; the first of these again into *Dulcia* *Acriora* and *Fætida*; and the latter into *Emollientia*, *Agglutinantia*, *Adstringentia*, and *Absorbentia*.

WHAT forms the three subdivisions of the first class are most suited for; and what is peculiar in the reduction of them into those forms.

LECT. II. WHAT is peculiar to the *Inodorata*, or the *Simples* without scent, as they are distinguished into *Emollients*, *Agglutinants*, *Adstringents*, and *Absorbents*; and how those properties may, by art, be either intended or remitted, or changed from one to another.

How *Adstringents*, particularly, are improvable by acids; with the most advantageous ways of giving the Bark.

WHAT forms these are best fitted for, with the management peculiar for the reduction of them into those forms.

LECT.

LECT. III. WHY under *Catharticks*, ought to be included such things as evacuate by Urine, or Sweat; and how an alteration only in the mechanical affections of the same materials, changes the seat of their operation, and makes the same things either Emetic, Cathartic, Diuretic, or Sudorific.

CATHARTICKS divided into Saline, Resinous, or both.

WHAT is peculiar to the first; how produced from common Salt, in its acid spirit, its duleification, and the *Sal Glauberi* from its *Caput Mortuum*; and how the same management procures medicines of like efficacies from Nitre, Vitriol, and all such substances.

How the *Sal Catharticum* is made, with the abuses occasioned by its adulteration.

COLCOTHAR, how produced, and what uses put to.

Emetic Salt of Vitriol.

Chrystals of Tartar.

Emetic Tartar.

Salt of Tartar.

Oil of Tart. *per deliq.*

Vitriolated Tartar.

Soap of Tartar.

What is necessary, will be shewn in their Processes.

WHAT is peculiar to the prescription of these in common practice.

LECT. IV. WHAT is peculiar to the resinous Catharticks; either as to their preparation, exhibition, or operation.

RESIN of Jallap made as a rule for extracting all others from like substances; how adulterated and known.

IN what instances the cathartic Simples require a different management, from the different proportions of the sulphureous or saline principles in them, and the particular manner in which they are designed to operate.

ANALYSES of the most considerable Catharticks, with the forms they are most suited for, either as naturally produced, or prepared by art.

LECT. V. GIVES the preparations of many *Simples* by the chymical Pharmacy, which derive Vertues from the manner of preparing, different from those which subsisted in them naturally.

How Quicksilver is made into a poisonous sublimate, and that again reduced into medicines of greater or lesser efficacies, by art only.

ALL that can be done by sublimation shewed in the processes of the *Mercurius Dulcis*, Calomel, and Cinnabar of Antimony.

WHAT can be done by precipitation, ablution, burning, trituration, &c. shewn in the common Precipitates, and Turpeth mineral.

WHAT is peculiar to the preparation of Mercury with Sulphurs, as in the *Æthiops* and Cinnabar.

FORMS most suited for Mercurials, with what is peculiar in Salivation.

LECT. VI. WHY the principles of Antimony, not felt in its natural production, but very rough in its preparations, where they are only set at liberty for exertion; opposite to what

it is in Mercury, where new qualities are obtained by foreign mixture.

How *Regulus Antimonii*, *Crocus Metallorum*, and all those preparations which acquire strong purgative qualities are made.

THE *Butyrum Antimonii*, and with that the *Bezoarticum Minerale*, and *Mercurius Vita*.

THE *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, and *Tinctura Antimonii*; also how made.

How Salts in composition with metalline substances, either by nature or art, come to operate with great violence; and how they are restrained by Sulphurs of a proportionate subtilty.

How any of the Antimonials are liable to adulteration, with the forms they are most conveniently prescribed in.

THE preparations of Iron into rust; and the *Crocus Martis Aperiens & Restrings*; with the similitude between these and Colcothar.

Sal Martis made, to shew what belongs to ChrySTALLIZATION, with what is observable in its prescription, and all other preparations from Iron.

LECT. VII. *Sal Armoniac*, how easily volatalized.

Flor. Sal Armon. made; *martiated*; and with them the *Tinct. Mart. Mynsicht*.

Sp. Sal. Armon. cum Sal. Tart. and *cum Calce*, how made, with their differences; and how the *Sp. C. C.* is counterfeited with the latter.

WHAT belongs to raising all Volatiles, shewn in the *Sal. volat. el.*

RULES necessary in the prescription of all medicines from this foundation.

THE phlegm, oil, and salt of Amber shewn in the same process, with what is peculiar to the salt when genuine, and how counterfeited.

WHAT forms best suit all Volatiles.

LECT. VIII. Of the three principles, Spirit, Oil, and Salt.

DIFFERENCES between natural and factitious spirits; How fermentation waists one and generates the other; with the advantages of joining them together, as in the distilled waters.

A **FACTITIOUS** spirit considered as a *Menstruum*, with the necessary affinity between every *Menstruum*, and the matter to be suspended in it.

How precipitation is the reverse; and the differences between resinous and saline precipitates.

THE process for drawing essential oils from plants described.

How those essential oils differ according to the materials they are drawn from. How they are sophisticated; with the most convenient ways in which they are capable of being prescribed.

WHEREIN the forcing Oils by distillation from resinous and gummy substances is blameable.

WHAT is peculiar to the most considerable distinctions of Salts, as to their making, solution, or prescription.

LECT.

LECT. IX. General directions for collecting, and preserving the medicinal *Simples*, as they are naturally distinguished into flowers, roots, gums, &c. with the marks of their goodness, decays, or sophistications.

A CATALOGUE of Substitutes, as also of what is of most use to keep specimens of in a collection.

LECT. X. Of Composition in general.

WHAT advantages from it, under due regulation ; with instances of the contrary from neglect therein.

WHAT is peculiar to officinal, and what to extemporaneous composition.

LECT. XI. RULES for Distillation ; wherein the different contrivances are described.

WHAT qualities in the ingredients require those different managements.

WHAT virtues distillation obtains from ingredients, and what it leaves behind ; with an examination of the officinal simple waters by those rules.

WHAT materials best join in distillation with spirituous liquors, and what intentions only can be answered by medicines so made.

An examination of the officinal spirits, and compound waters.

CIRCUMSTANCES for improving distilled waters in neatness, or efficacy.

When the seeing those things made, cannot be of use in judging of their goodness afterwards ; with the only ways how they may be known.

LECT.

LECT. XII. WHEREIN Tincture differs from Distillation; and how Elixirs, medicated Wines, Vinegars, Decoctions, and Infusions belong to this division.

WHAT materials are fittest for these forms, and the requisites for ordering them to the best advantage.

A PARTICULAR examination of the officinal compound Tinctures; chiefly the *Elixir Vitrioli*, *Proprietatis*, and *Tinct. Myrrhae*.

WHEREIN decoction and infusion differ; as to the improvement or spoiling the materials commonly trusted to them.

REMARKS upon the officinal prescriptions under those forms.

NECESSARY directions concerning Clarification, and the use of these forms in extemporaneous practice.

LECT. XIII. OF all those officinal forms which take in Sugar or Honey.

WHAT materials fit for Conserves, and which not; as likewise for Syrups, or to be preserved with Honey.

DIRECTIONS in making, necessary to their beauty or efficacy.

WHY most of those forms are grown out of use, and which are, or are not, common in the shops.

LECT. XIV. WHAT materials are most conveniently reduced into, and preserved, in powder; on account of their textures, volatility, or the like.

THE officinal powders and species reduced into classes suitable to their intentions; and the fitness of their respective ingredients examined.

IN what circumstances the form of a powder is most suitable in extemporaneous practice; and how best to direct the exhibition, in liquids of different consistencies.

WHAT is peculiar to Troches in all the above-mentioned respects; and what to Pills.

LECT. XV. OF officinal Electuaries; as to their fitness in preserving certain materials, consistences, and keeping.

REDUCED into classes suitable to their intentions; with an examination of the fitness of their respective ingredients thereto.

DISPENSATIONS of the *Theriaca Andromachi* and *Mithridate*, to shew all that is necessary, previous to the mixture of the several ingredients, with relation to picking, straining, dissolving, or powdering them.

WHICH most in use, and which seldom or never made; with the most remarkable distinctions of their goodness, decays, or sophistications.

LECT. XVI. OF extemporaneous Electuaries, as to the materials they best take in, and the circumstances wherein they are most conveniently prescribed.

REQUISITES necessary to their neatness, mixture, consistence, quantity, &c.

WHEREIN Boles differ from extemporaneous Electuaries; what is most suitable for this form, with the requisites necessary to their quantities, consistences, and the like.

WHAT is observable in the forms of a Linctus, Emulsion, Julep, and Draught, as to their mixtures, quantities, elegance of colour, exhibition, &c.

LECT.

LECT. XVII. OF the officinal Topicks; Oils, Ointments, and Plasters.

WHAT is peculiar to Them, either as to making, use, keeping, or sophistication.

AN examination of the officinals under those forms, as to the fitness of their respective ingredients, or manner wherein they are directed to be made.

WHICH are most in use, and which not.

LECT. XVIII. IN what respects extemporaneous prescription much better provides for most intentions of Topicks, than the foregoing officinal forms; with particular directions concerning Liniments, Lotions, Gargarisms, Fomentations, and the like.

N. B. To each Lecture are subjoined Experiments necessary for the Proof or Illustration of every thing therein advanced; all the officinal medicines produced in their proper places, to shew what is peculiar to their goodness, &c. and examples given of all the extemporaneous forms, so far as is necessary to direct the manner of prescription to the best advantage, and to know when that is duly complied with by the compounder.



LECT. XVII. Of the Use of the Topical Oil of Olive
and Pistach.

WHAT is peculiar to them, either as to making, the
ing, or application.

An examination of the oil, in its native form, and
the time of their respective ingitions, or manner wherein
they are directed to be used.
Which are most in use, and which not.

LECT. XVII. In what respects external remedies
religion must be observed for such intentions or Topical
then the foregoing official forms; with particular directions
concerning Pistach, London Castilian, Formations, and
the like.

N.B. To each Lecture are annexed experiments, which
say for the Proof or Illustration of every thing therein
advanced; all the official medicines produced in this
proper place, to show what is peculiar to their good
use, and examples given of all the external
forms, so far as is necessary to direct the manner of
religion to the best advantage, and to know whether
only complied with by the compounder.

